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Summer Chamber Festival Features Five Concerts and Two Open Rehearsals

The 1986 Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival will include a roster of 20 outstanding young musicians performing five concerts and two open rehearsals in the Coolidge Auditorium between June 10 and June 24. Artistic Director Miles Hoffman has programmed numerous American works as well as other interesting and rarely performed pieces.

The concerts will take place on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m., June 10, 13, 17, 20, and 24. Among the scheduled works will be Beethoven's Septet, Op. 20; the String Sextet, Op. 18 of Brahms; Mozart's two-piano Sonata, K. 448 as well as the Adagio for glass harmonica; Bartók's *Contrasts;* Maxwell Raimi's Duo for violin and viola; Ulysses Kay's *Five Portraits* for violin and piano; the Sextet of Aaron Copland; and *Twilight Music* by John Harbison. The final concert on June 24 will include the *Carnival of the Animals* by Saint-Saëns.

The artists for this year's festival are Elisabeth Adkins, Alexis Galperine, and Junko Ohtsu, violin; Miles Hoffman and Maxwell Raimi, viola; Evelyn Elsing, David Premo, and Peter Wiley, violoncello; Frank Carnovale, double bass; Toshiko Kohno, flute; Loren Kitt, clarinet; Rudolph Vrbsky, oboe; Lynette Diers Cohen, bassoon; Anthony Cecere, French horn; Edmund Battersby, Lambert Orkis, Barbara Weintraub, piano; F. Anthony Ames, xylophone; and Jamey Turner, glass harmonica.

Again this year, concertgoers will have the opportunity to catch an inside glimpse of concert preparation by attending open rehearsals at 11 a.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium on Wednesdays, June 11 and 18.

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All festival events are free to the public, with no tickets required.

The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival is made possible in part by grants from the Atlantic Richfield Foundation and COMSAT as well as donations from other corporations, foundations, and individuals throughout the country.

The festival programs will be taped for delayed broadcast over radio station WETA-FM on Thursday evenings, June 12, 19, 26, and July 3 and 10. The programs will be distributed nationwide via satellite by American Public Radio.

Programs by the artists of the Summer Chamber Festival will also be performed at Candlelight Concerts in Columbia, Md. (Smith Theater of Howard Community College), on Sundays, June 8, 15, and 22, and at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore on Thursdays, June 5, 12, and 19.

Display in European Reading Room Honors Joachim Lelewel

Joachim Lelewel (1786–1860) is the subject of a European Reading Room display that opened on March 22, the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth. Lelewel was a versatile and prolific scholar, contributing to the fields of historical methodology, historiography, numismatics, and geography.

His career as a university professor, first at Wilno (Vilnius) University, then at Warsaw University, where he was also assistant librarian, was interrupted by the unsuccessful Polish uprising of 1830–31. Lelewel went into exile in Paris, then to Brussels where he spent the remainder of his life. In Brussels he devoted his time to research and writing.

The display honoring Lelewel contains sketches of him drawn by his contemporaries, several of his best known works—*Numismatique du moyen âge* (1835), *Géographie du moyen âge* (1850-52), *Histoire de Pologne* (1844), and *Bibljograficznych ksiąg dwoje* (1823-26), which was the first textbook for Polish librarians. Six colored photographs of Brussels, made between 1880 and 1900 by Photoglob of Zurich, form the background to the exhibit. These photographs are part of the Photochrom Bibliothek Collection which was recently acquired by the Library. A pamphlet prepared for this anniversary lists selected publications by and about Lelewel and his work. It is available, free of charge, in the European Reading Room.

The display is open to the public through May 30.

Library Publishes New Bibliography On the Netherlands

Margrit Krewson, German/Dutch specialist in the European Division, is the author of a new annotated bibliographic guide, *The Netherlands: A Selective Bibliography of Reference Works,* just published by the Library. This useful 50-page publication lists works in English and Dutch on the intellectual and cultural life of the Netherlands, its economy, government, politics, religion, and society, as well as travel and description, bibliographic sources, and reference works.

The selections emphasize the latest titles from the 1980s and the section on politics and government pays special attention to the relationship between the Netherlands and the United States. In addition to an author

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

index, there is a descriptive list of scholarly institutions, fraternal societies, and other potential sources of information in the United States relating to the Netherlands. In the introduction there is an account of the history of the Dutch collections in the Library of Congress, which now comprise some 100,000 titles and are among the most extensive in the United States in the areas of Dutch history and literature.

The Netherlands: A Selective Bibliography of Reference Works (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1986; LC call number Z2473.K73 1986) is available free from the European Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

NLS/BPH Is the Host to a Meeting Of the World Blind Union

Euclid J. Herie, Canadian National Institute for the Blind [CNIB] (seated left); William F. Gallagher, American Foundation for the Blind (AFB); Frank Kurt Cylke, NLS/BPH; Bruce Clark, Canadian Council of the Blind; Grant Mack, American Council of the Blind; (standing): John H. Maxson, Association for Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired (left); Robert L. Storey, CNIB; Larry Campbell, Helen Keller International, Inc.; and Michael Petell, AFB.

The North America Region of the World Blind Union (WBU) held its semiannual meeting at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) on March 26. The main topics were the development of plans and an agenda for the meeting of the WBU honorary officers and executive committee to be held in New York City on October 7–9. The next North America regional meeting will follow on October 10.

WBU is an international, nongovernmental organization composed of representatives of national associations of the blind and agencies serving blind individuals. One of its purposes is to provide an international forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of blindness.

At the October meeting, the seven WBU regions will report on particular areas of concern. These regions are Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, East Asia, Pacific, and North America.

Subjects covered will include social development; access to information and culture; research, training, and employment; aid to developing countries; the status of blind women; activities of deaf-blind people; recreation and leisure activities; finances; and the Louis Braille Memorial Committee. Other discussions will concern cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies at international, regional, and national levels and planning for WBU's 1988 General Assembly to be held in Spain.

OED Editor Robert Burchfield To Speak at the Library

Robert Burchfield

Robert Burchfield, editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), will present a lecture, *"The Oxford English Dictionary* and the State of the Language," on Wednesday, May 28, at 8 p.m. in the Mumford Room of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The lecture, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, is free and open to the public. It is being presented to mark the publication of the fourth and final volume of *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary,* which was edited by Mr. Burchfield.

Born in New Zealand and a graduate of New Zealand's Victoria University College, Robert Burchfield went to Oxford, England, in 1949 as a Rhodes scholar. After studying Middle English under J.R.R. Tolkien and lecturing in English at Christ Church College, Oxford, he was directed into lexicography in 1957 by C.T. Onions, one of the original OED editors. In that year Oxford University invited Mr. Burchfield to prepare a new supplement to the OED, which was then expected to be a single volume of about 1,275 pages.

It was thought that the job could be done in seven years. Instead the work took nearly 29 years and is now complete in four large volumes. Mr. Burchfield has been chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries since 1971. In 1975, Queen Elizabeth II conferred the CBE on Mr. Burchfield for his distinguished work in documenting the English language.

Robert Burchfield's lecture is sponsored by the Center for the Book in cooperation with Oxford University Press.

Processing Services Sponsors Symposium On Cooperation with Research Libraries

Managerial and supervisory staff members of Processing Services at the Library of Congress took part in a symposium entitled "Cooperation between Processing Services and the North American Research Library Community" on March 3. Kaye Gapen, director of the General Library System, University of Wisconsin, and David Bishop, director of libraries, University of Georgia, were principal speakers for this continuing education program—the second of what Processing Services considers an annual institute for its supervisory staff.

Ms. Gapen addressed the topic: "What the Library of Congress Can Do for Research libraries." At the outset she cautioned that her reflections would be more in the form of questions than answers and proceeded to review those areas in which the Library of Congress has impacted greatly on research libraries. First to be considered were the Library's unparalleled collections. But it is the processing of the materials that form these collections and how they are brought under bibliographic control that, arguably, has had the most far-reaching effect. She listed among the Library's strengths the staff expertise in Processing Services, the high standards instituted to help ensure quality products, its personnel practices, and its premier role in fostering standardization through its cataloging and related activities. Also high on her list were the research efforts undertaken at the Library of Congress and the use it makes of the new high technology.

Ms. Gapen assured the audience that libraries were interested in everything that Processing Services and the Library did. Citing her own institution, she stated that the University of Wisconsin uses most Library of Congress products—such as card sets, proof slips, and MARC tapes—and has in many instances reorganized its operations to accommodate them.

In the history of cooperation between Processing Services and research libraries, it is evident that initially many of the benefits to be derived flowed from the Library of Congress to the libraries in the form of its products. Ms. Gapen sees the surge in the use of computers, however, as introducing the era of true cooperation. Through their utilities—Research Libraries Information Network, Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), and Western Library Network—as participants with the Library of Congress in the Linked Systems Project (LSP), libraries can contribute to the creation of a national bibliographic database. Any aspect of processing an item which one library does not have to do because another has done it for both of them is cost effective and consitutes cooperation in the true sense. This sharing implies that the Library of Congress is willing to revise some of its operating procedures to accommodate the contributions of other institutions in building such a national resource. Instrumental in these efforts through the years has been the support by the Council on Library Resources and the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC).

As Ms. Gapen perceives them, the key issues facing the Library of Congress now and in the future include the thorny ones of who owns the data in the national database; who pays for access to the database; and the challenge posed by the burgeoning local networks which are sometimes developing in divergent ways. Over the next five years emphasis must be placed on the role and importance of planning by such bodies as the Library of Congress, Association of Research Libraries (ARL), OCLC, and the Research Libraries Group, as well as on the role and importance of NAC.

Mr. Bishop opened his half of the program, "What Research Libraries Can Do for the Library of Congress," by making it clear that the interdependence between the two components is too great to have such a narrow focus—rather the focus should be on what they can do together. The future looks bright with the promise of what technology can achieve, and it is now more readily acknowledged that a product need not be home grown to be useful and of high quality. Hence, the prospects of a national coordinated cataloging program, i.e., research libraries making a significant contribution to LC's cataloging efforts, never seemed better.

The creation of the MARC format at the Library of Congress became the vehicle for cooperation in the cataloging sphere, permitting the emergence of online catalogs. With online catalogs two schools of thought have arisen covering their development. One advocates the decentralized approach in which an uncontrolled system is allowed to flourish. Authority control, it is argued, is obsolete—the power of the computer obviates any such need. The other viewpoint adheres to the doctrine that collocation, which is afforded by authority control, is now more important than ever. With the creation of a national database, there needs to be control of the many records and headings now being added to the database by various institutions at many levels via their utilities.

Before describing what he envisioned under a coordinated cataloging program, Mr. Bishop recapitulated some of the previous and current programs in which research libraries contributed to the Library's work. He cited NUC and CONSER and observed that these cooperative ventures did not save the Library much time—the end results might easily have been accomplished unilaterally. This one-sidedness is changing now, however, with the success of the Harvard/Chicago cooperative projects, which are being carried out through the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) project. For the coordinated cataloging program, he called for research libraries to join cooperatively with the Library of Congress to increase the cataloging available to the nation's libraries—cataloging which is consistent within a national database and which the Library will maintain.

In order to realize such a program, certain assumptions must be taken for granted: (1) After appropriate training, non-Library of Congress catalogers can contribute acceptable records. Trust will be essential as will the commitment to train and retrain participants as the need arises. (2) The Library of Congress will continue to maintain authority control of name, series, and subject headings, as well as classification systems. (3) The Library of Congress will retain the right to modify records submitted by the libraries. (4) Records produced should be in the public domain, free of any constraints. (5) The Library of Congress will integrate contributed records with the MARC file, allowing for their maintenance along with Library-created ones. (6) There is a limited number of libraries which can actively participate—but it is crucial that all libraries support the effort. (7) Given a manageable number of libraries to work with, the Library of Congress has the capacity to coordinate most of the nation's cataloging. (8) Cataloging will continue to exist outside this national database in OCLC and RLIN, but there should exist one database wherein records for the overwhelming majority of generally held titles are represented.

Implementation of a coordinated cataloging program raises three key issues—standards, areas of cataloging responsibility, and funding. Are the present standards in place at the Library of Congress reasonable? Are they reasonable if outside libraries will now be called on to follow them? Is a streamlining of standards or at least of procedures feasible? Should new ones be jointly developed by the Library of Congress and participants? Cataloging responsibility can be dispersed variously with concomitant advantages and disadvantages. One way is to select a certain number of libraries and assign them responsibility for all subject areas. Another is to assign coverage of each subject to one or two libraries. Mr. Bishop's preference is for a wide enough range in assignments of responsibility to produce a critical cross-section of catalogers trained in creating records which meet the national standard. The troublesome aspect of costs and funding will not disappear. Beyond the Federal outlay as appropriated in the annual budgets, there is no way for the library community to get funding to the Library of Congress when the latter comes up wanting. Any shortages that hurt the Library of Congress will in turn hurt other libraries. Some solutions proffered include increasing MARC tape subscription prices, variable pricing based on anticipated use of records, and seeking funds from appropriate sources.

Concluding the session was a spirited question-and-answer period in which many of the ideas touched on during the talks were further explored.

—Beacher Wiggins

1986 FLICC Forum Considers Federal Information Policies

Recent government policy guidelines pave the way for increased privatization of what has up to now been essentially a government function—the dissemination of the vast store of information gathered daily by myriad Federal agencies across the nation.

The implications of such a policy direction elicited both alarm and approval at the Third Annual Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) Forum on Federal Information Policies held February 12 at the Library of Congress.

Some 200 Federal library and information center managers, public and private librarians, archivists, and other information specialists attended the forum. FLICC Executive Director James P. Riley greeted the guests on behalf of the FLICC Education Subcommittee, which had organized the program. In his capacity as acting chairman of FLICC, Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh welcomed the participants.

The forum was held at a time when the first round of cuts under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act was on everyone's mind, including an $18-million reduction at the Library of Congress. Mr. Welsh told the assembled Federal librarians, "we have got to rise above the current problems we all face and find a way to make our work known to the Congress and to the nation." This symposium, he said, "gives us an opportunity to do that."

The morning session focused on the impact of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A-130 concerning the management of Federal information resources, released December 12, 1985. The circular revises Administration policy on information dissemination in the electronic age.

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FLICC Forum *(Continued from p. 177)*

Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Calif.), delivered the keynote address. Representative Brown argued that the OMB guidelines, while flawed, "should be welcomed and applauded" for providing the policy direction that in the past has been "sorely lacking." He said the final OMB circular issued in December contained significant improvements over a more controversial draft proposal released the previous March. "I am pleased to see that a number of changes have been made in the policy as a result of Congressional and other concerns—including those of the FLICC committee," he said.

Kent A. Smith, Deputy Director of the National Library of Medicine, presided at the day-long meeting. He introduced Robert Lee Chartrand, senior specialist in information policy and technology for the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, who acted as moderator over the rest of the morning session. Commenting on FLICC's work, Mr. Chartrand said the committee plays a critical role in society that "simply cannot be overstated." He said the committee's annual forum was one of the few stable mechanisms to address information policies of the government.

Thomas Giammo, associate director, Information Management and Technology Division, General Accounting Office (GAO), welcomed Circular A-130 as a policy document but noted that the guidelines impose an "absolute prohibition" on government agencies publicizing programs that duplicate activities in the private sector.

"I don't think the question of interference with the market place is well handled in A-130," he said. Mr. Giammo made clear that he was speaking for himself and not GAO, which has not yet taken a position on the circular.

Other flaws in A-130 cited by Mr. Giammo include a lack of distinction between form and content of information—an aspect of emerging importance with the government standing on the threshold of large-scale conversion to electronic information systems; a very narrowly construed obligation on the part of the Federal government to disseminate information; and persistence in some minds of the confusion concerning user charges that existed in old policy.

A contrasting viewpoint was offered by David Y. Peyton, director of government relations for the Information Industry Association. Speaking during the afternoon program, Mr. Peyton hailed the OMB circular as a "landmark achievement," noting especially its principles that guard against the duplication of information services available in the private sector.

Before seeking bids for a computer system, Mr. Peyton said a government agency should find out whether the information services it needs already exist, "compare that with what its own requirements are, and figure out how to meld the two together."

Electronic filing systems cost "tens of millions of dollars," Mr. Peyton said, and the government should devise a policy on how to finance them. The funds for a system should come from all its beneficiaries—from filing fees, increased agency appropriations, and user fees. The type of controversial barter arrangements used by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Patent and Trademark Office should be limited.

The afternoon session focused on a discussion of electronic information systems already in use in the government, and a demonstration of the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System (EDGAR) of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Donald A.B. Lindberg, Director, National Library of Medicine, said the worst parts of the OMB circular were removed in the final version, and he noted that the circular's policy of basing user fees on the marginal cost of accessing the information was "quite sensible—that's how our services are priced."

Dr. Lindberg questioned the wisdom of turning control of certain information services over to profit-making firms, however. Emphasizing his concern about the availability of information to all people he said, "I have to question if it is in society's best interest if information on drug effects, drug side-effects [or] drug reactions must be sold to the highest bidder [and] denied to a patient who has run out of insurance."

Robert Gellman, counsel to the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture, said that the Congress sees the emergence of electronic information systems in Federal agencies as an opportunity to make information more available and useful to the public, but legislators also are concerned that agencies will abuse the new technology.

Expressing his own views, and not necessarily those of subcommittee members, he added that among the fears expressed were that government agencies might restrict data access to silence agency critics or control data for political purposes, and treat databases as a source of funding.

A summary of the proceedings of the "FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies: Their Implementation and Implications for Information Access," prepared by Adrian Higgins, senior reporter of the *Journal* newspapers of the suburban Washington, D.C., area, will be published by the Library of Congress before the end of September.

A videotape of the forum will be added soon to the collections of the Library of Congress for its archival significance. The tape may be viewed, by appointment only, in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division of the Library.

—Chris Zirps

May 19, 1986

STAFF NEWS

Library of Congress Interns Are Selected

The Library of Congress Intern Program Committee has selected 12 candidates from among 34 qualified staff members competing to participate in the 1986–87 Intern Program. The library school component of the 1986–87 program was unfortunately canceled owing to budgetary and fiscal constraints.

The purpose of the Intern Program is to maintain the Library's leadership and high standard of service to the Congress and the Nation by recruiting and continually developing highly qualified individuals who have the demonstrated ability, interest, and potential for making significant professional contributions.

Selectees for the Intern Program will participate in a 20-week comprehensive program of seminars, rotational work assignments, and tours beginning September 8. The participants in the 1986–87 Intern Program, whose names and divisions appear below, constitute the 34th class of interns since the program began in 1949–50.

Norma Baker, Examining Division, Copyright Office

Ann Christy, Automated Systems Office, Management Services

Vanessa Cieslak, Congressional Reference Division, Congressional Research Service

Susan David, Automated Information Services, Congressional Research Service

Gary Fitzpatrick, Geography and Map Division, Research Services

David Green, Serial Record Division, Processing Services

Sheridan Harvey, General Reading Rooms Division, Research Services

Lloyd Lewis, Subject Cataloging Division, Processing Services

Ruth Polan, Shared Cataloging Division, Processing Services

Sherrod Prine, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, National Programs

Aletta Scuka, Congressional Reference Division, Congressional Research Service

Betty Turner, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Processing Services

The Shelflist Services Unit Helps Locate Items "In Process"

Among the more useful services available to staff members in the Library of Congress, but which are not widely enough known, are those provided by a small unit within Processing Services known as the Shelflist Services Unit. In the Shelflisting Section, Subject Cataloging Division, the unit is responsible for retrieving materials "in process." This term refers to items still in one of the cataloging divisions within Processing Services—Descriptive, Shared, Subject, or Decimal Classification (unbound materials leaving Decimal Classification Division are sent to the Binding Office for binding.) An item is no longer considered to be in process when it can be retrieved from the stacks.

Of the several ways to request materials in process, the most recent is electronic mail (eMAIL), which the unit regards as also the most efficient. A location assistant regularly monitors the eMAIL in-box to stay current with requests. Indicating "rush" in the "subject" line shortens the response time even more.

To order a book in process by eMAIL, give the call number, or the LC card number if no call number is available. Requests should be sent to "Shelflist reference" as the eMAIL address. (An excellent article, which provides more detail than presented here, is "Shelflist Service and eMAIL," in *Automation at the Library of Congress,* issued by the Library of Congress Professional Association in 1986.)

The second method for making an inquiry is using the Shelflist Services reference telephone on ext. 75790. If the location assistant is away from the telephone, a recording device will record the inquiry.

A third way to track down material in process is to make use of a form available through the unit. But, because it requires using inter-library mail, this is probably the slowest way to retrieve items.

Additional services offered by the unit include upgrading priorities of items in process to speed their availability. A special attention slip with the forwarding address of the requesting unit is inserted in the

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Shelflist Services *(Continued from previous page)*
desired item. After locating a book, Shelflist Services can arrange for the user to have access to the item in Shelflist Services itself. The unit can also supply the reference assignment of a particular work, telling how many copies the Library has, and where they are housed.

Shelflist Services staff provide assistance daily from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Retrieval time may range from two hours to several days. In all cases, however, a response is given within 24 hours to let the requester know the status of the request: how long it will take, or whether it seems unlikely the item can be located.

Services the unit cannot perform include providing copies of books not on the shelves or a book which has not yet arrived in the Library because the publisher has not sent it, even though a CIP record for it is in the database and copies of it may have shown up in bookstores. Particular attention must be paid to information in certain fields in bibliographic records in the database, especially the projected publication date field (PPD or 905) of a CIP record and to the special attention field (ATT or 955) of other records. An understanding of the information in the records here can avert the frustration of requesting items through the unit which its staff cannot retrieve. (See APLO document no. 119 [revised], June 1984, "MUMS Full Record Displays.")

Telephone requests for assistance or questions concerning services mentioned here can be made by calling Mary Wright, unit head, or Gene Kinnaly, assistant unit head, on ext. 75788.

Correction

Two names of winners in the contest to name the Library's new automated acquisitions system were inadvertently omitted (*Staff News*, May 5). They are Ann Christy, Automated Systems Office, and Susan Wolfe, Order Division.

Kenneth Valdes Is Awarded 25-Year Federal Service Pin

Kenneth Valdes, a senior music cataloger in the Music Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, received a Federal Service Award pin on April 22 in recognition of his completion of 25 years of service. Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for processing services, made the presentation. Also attending were Lucia Rather, director for cataloging; Fred Bindman, head of the Music Section; and David Smith, chief of the Special Materials Cataloging Division.

Lucia Rather (left), Fred Bindman, Kenneth Valdes, Henriette Avram, and David Smith.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Valdes was educated in the metropolitan area, being awarded a bachelor of music degree from Catholic University in 1960. While at Catholic University, he first became familiar with the Library's music collections through assisting in a research project centered on hymnody. The work and the atmosphere were appealing, and led to Mr. Valdes' permanent association with the Library.

Except for summer jobs and time spent in the Army National Guard, all of Mr. Valdes' Federal service has been at the Library; and, except for one year, all his Library service has been in the Music Section. He joined that section, then part of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, as a shelflister in 1963. After a year in the division's Preliminary Cataloging Section, he rejoined the Music Section as a cataloger in 1965. During his subsequent 20 years in the section Mr. Valdes has worked vigorously on the sound recording cataloging program, and in 1968 he received an Incentive Award for developing and implementing the routines for preassigning card numbers to sound recordings.

Mr. Valdes is also familiar to music lovers in the Library through his long association with Discount Records and its successors during the years 1960–1982. He was a member of the Washington Cathedral Choir for 12 years and has sung in many other choirs and choral groups in the Washington, D.C., area.

David Littlefield Earns 20-Year Pin

David W. Littlefield, a subject cataloger in the Humanities II Section, was presented with a 20-year

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David Littlefield *(Continued from previous page)*
Federal Service Award pin by Mary K.D. Pietris, chief, and Regene C. Ross, assistant chief, Subject Cataloging Division, on April 11. Anna-Lisa Warga, head of the Humanities II Section was also in attendance.

Mr. Littlefield has been the Subject Cataloging Division's specialist on Islam, the Near East, and Arabic language materials since February 1967. Before that he held a position in the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Mr. Littlefield has written numerous book reviews for *Library Journal* and other periodicals, a monthly review column in the British magazine *New Middle East,* and a book *The Islamic Near East and North Africa: An Annotated Guide to Books in English for Non-specialists,* (Libraries Unlimited, 1977).

More recently, Mr. Littlefield has spent his time outside the Library playing piano, banjo, guitar, and washboard in his own and several other bands. Among the bands he leads are the *Sheiks of Dixie, Sultans of Swing, Charleston Sheiks,* and *Sultans Big Band.*

Mildred M. Ferguson Retires

Mildred M. Ferguson, a packer in the Distribution Section, Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), retired on April 3 after 19 years of service.

Mrs. Ferguson's Federal employment began in February 1967 with the General Services Administration. She transferred to the Library of Congress, Library Support Services Office (formerly the Buildings Management Division), in September 1967. She was selected for the position of clerk in the Mail and Shipping Unit, CDS, in November 1969, was reassigned to mail clerk in May 1979, and promoted to her current position in May 1981.

Mrs. Ferguson received a Special Achievement Award and a Cash Award in October 1981 for her exceptional productivity and superior accomplishments, which resulted in tangible savings and intangible benefits realized by the Library during a period of two years.

Mrs. Ferguson is the pastor of the Faith Temple Church of God in Christ Apostolic on Fourth St., N.E., Washington, D.C., and has been preaching there for the last six years. She is involved in telephone ministries, and missions and Sunday School activities in her church. Her husband also teaches Sunday School at Faith Temple Church.

Mrs. Ferguson is a graduate of Felton High School in Orangeburg, S.C. She and her husband reside in the District of Columbia.

Staff Activities

Thomas J. Blumer, senior editor in the European Law Division, is the author of "Wild Indians and the Devil: The Contemporary Catawba Indian Spirit World," published in Vol. 9, *American Indian Quarterly,* 149–168 (Spring 1985). In Catawba folklore the wild Indians are leprechaun-like creatures who inhabit forest hollows and rocky places and kidnap small children. They are the sole survivors of the large pantheon of deities honored by the Catawbas before their conversion to Christianity early in the 19th century. While belief in the wild Indians appears to be diminishing among the Catawbas, concepts of the devil retain a great degree of vitality.

Mary Kate Buckley, internal auditor, has successfully completed the requirements for the Certified Internal Auditor designation. Mrs. Buckley was one of eight successful candidates from the Washington, D.C., area recognized at a special presentation ceremony on April 18 at the National Press Club.

Mrs. Buckley earned a B.S. degree in business management from the Baptist College of Charleston, S.C. She continued studies in accounting and auditing at the Universities of Maryland and Virginia. Since joining the Internal Audit Office staff of the Library in September 1978, she has served as an administrative assistant and an auditor. She is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Louis Fisher, specialist in American government, Congressional Research Service, recently completed a series of speaking engagements in Australia and the Philippines. The trip, sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency, featured a number of talks and meetings devoted to the American Constitution. Mr. Fisher spoke on such subjects as "Constitutional Conflicts between Congress and the President," "Presidential War Power," "Does the Supreme Court Have the Last Word on Constitutional Interpretation?," "Social Influences on Constitutional Interpretation," and "The Rule of Law." He spent a week and a half in Australia, visiting Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, and Perth, and a week in the Philippines, traveling to Manila and Davao. Most of his meetings were with law schools, bar associations, and government ministries.

James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, was the co-organizer of a conference at Monticello on April 4 to discuss the possibility of a project to describe Thomas

(Continued on following page)

Staff Activities *(Continued from previous page)*
Jefferson's ownership and reading of books after he sold his library to the Congress in 1815. The conference was cosponsored by Monticello and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

Robert Handloff, research analyst, Federal Research Division, participated in the recent Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference, Annapolis, Md., April 15–18. Mr. Handloff was a senior adviser to the panel "Sub-Saharan Africa: The Tenuous Future of Nation Building," which focused on the impact of state terrorism in the regional conflicts of southern Africa.

Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center, gave two programs in Providence, R.I., on April 18, both sponsored by the Friends of the Library of Brown University. Mr. Hickerson lectured at Brown's Music Department in the afternoon on "The History of Folksong Collecting and Archiving in the U.S.," and presented a concert of folksongs at the First Unitarian Church in the evening. On April 19, he appeared on the "Folk Heritage" program on WGBH-FM (Cambridge, Mass.) and later performed for the Oberlin College Alumni Club of Boston at the Harvard Epworth Church. In connection with the latter, he was featured in an article and photograph in the April 17 *Boston Globe.*

Mary Hufford, American Folklife Center staff member, lectured on the subject of folklife studies and land-use management for an anthropology class at the University of Maryland on April 10. She also represented the Folklife Center at the annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic Folklore Association, participating in a panel titled "Folklife and Federal Programs."

John McDonough of the Manuscript Division spoke before a meeting of the Filson Club in Louisville, Ky., April 7. Mr. McDonough's subject was "Kentuckiana in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress." The Filson Club, named after John Filson, who published the first history of Kentucky in 1784, was organized May 15, 1884. It is the oldest historical association in continuous existence in Kentucky and one of the oldest in the midwest.

Sylvia Cooke Martin, staff training and development officer, delivered a paper entitled "In Celebration of Black History" before the Gum Springs Historical Society in Alexandria on April 7. In her paper she discussed techniques and methods used to promote awareness of the Afro-American's contribution to society. Mrs. Martin was recently named "Soror of the Year" by the Columbia Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., for her extensive community service in Howard County, Md.

Mary K.D. Pietris, chief, Subject Cataloging Division, and **Julianne Beall,** decimal classification specialist, Decimal Classification Division, participated in a conference on classification as subject enhancement in online catalogs sponsored by the Council on Library Resources and OCLC, January 27–28. The conference discussed the results of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) Online Project, a research project to test the DDC as a searcher's aid in online public access catalogs, and considered the next steps to be taken in improving subject access in online catalogs.

Staff Carpool Locator

Madison Building carpool seeks additional rider/driver. Flexitime schedule. Depart East Falls Church Metro lot, 8:15 a.m. Depart Library, 5:15 p.m. Call Hugh Clark, ext. 76064.

Established carpool from Sterling, Va., is seeking an additional rider/driver. Convenient for people who live in the Leesburg, Sterling, Herndon, or Reston area. On flexitime schedule, 6:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Contact Donna Lewis, ext 78522 or 78530.

Children's Book Collecting: A Symposium

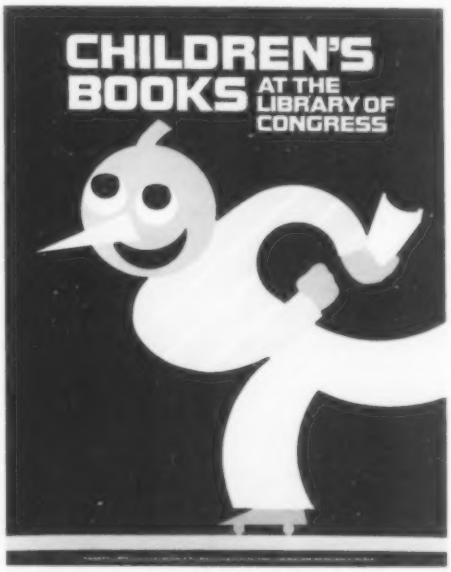
The second annual symposium on children's books, sponsored by the Children's Literature Center and the Center for the Book, was held during Children's Book Week on November 15, 1985. Collectors, dealers, curators, librarians, editors and other children's book specialists came from all parts of the United States to talk and listen. Financial support for the program was received from private donations to the Center for the Book. The elegant lunch was made possible by a special contribution from Emma Joy Dana of Morristown, N.J.

The program began on a festive note on the evening of November 14 when most of the 70 invited guests gathered for a reception. The guest of honor was artist and illustrator Fritz Eichenberg, who recently donated his collection of illustrated children's books to the Library of Congress. Sybille A. Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center, acknowledged the gift by presenting the artist with a handlettered broadside.

John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, opened the November 15 symposium. In introducing the day's theme, moderator Sybille Jagusch drew comparisons between the National Gallery's exhibition "Treasure Houses of Britain: Five Hundred Years of Private Patronage and Art Collecting," and the reasons and circumstances behind children's book collecting: "While in format and design, children's books cannot be compared to the splendor of the paintings, sculpture, furniture, and objets d'art assembled in the East Wing, both are an expression of their time, place, and milieu." Mrs. Jagusch went on to say that each collector searches from his own point of view, influenced by his taste and the fashions of his time, and each is imbued with the same impulse to possess something and rejoice in its possession.

Justin Schiller, president of a firm specializing in early children's books and related juvenilia, transcripts and original drawings, opened the program by reviewing the past 100 years of children's book collecting on both sides of the Atlantic. He spoke as a private dealer who works not only with collectors, but also with teachers, librarians, and other specialists. He quoted William P. Barlow, Jr., a collector who, addressing an audience at the Library of Congress in 1983, said: "Most of the great collections of books are in institutional libraries. The libraries may have been responsible for a few of these. Scholars and faculty members, helping to formulate acquisition policies, may have been responsible for a few more. But the bulk of the institutional collections were developed by private collectors."

Mr. Schiller spoke eloquently of the early English booksellers, printers, and collectors from whom the American heritage of children's books is derived: Charles Henley, who in the 1800s published a poem about Jack Spratt which ran to 120 lines; John Ashton, who edited an anthology of children's books in 1882 and reprinted 100 chapbooks that were sold throughout the country from the backpacks of peddlers; Andrew



W. Tuer, a man who founded a press in the early 19th century and printed not only rare books, but also a history of the hornbooks. He talked about Charles Welsh, a collector of early children's books in the 1880s, and another collector, Wilbur Stone, who devoted many years of his long life (1862–1941) to collecting, promoting, and selling children's books.

Mr. Schiller emphasized that children's books transcend the quaint and decorative, that their value, often unrecognized, lies in recording social and cultural changes. In this way the children's book collector explores and adds to our knowledge about ourselves.

The second speaker, Margaret C. Maloney, has been head of the Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books at the Toronto Public Library since 1979. Mrs. Maloney enlivened her talk with a series of colored slides illustrating a small sampling of the priceless books that make up the Osborne Collection.

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Children's Books *(Continued from p. 179)*

That collection, one of the world's greatest, comprising some 15,000 children's books published in England between the years 1566 and 1910, was the gift of the noted English bibliophile Edgar Osborne.

Included in the Osborne Collection is *The Story of Leon Bruni,* published in Italy in 1476. Told in the Italian vernacular, it is an adventure story which displays many of the devices that appear centuries later in other European children's tales, such as the *Seven League Boots* and the *Cloak of Darkness,* a story about becoming invisible. In 1976, to celebrate the 500th anniversary of its publication, the Friends of the Library had it reproduced in facsimile and made it their Christmas gift to the library. Since then a number of handsome facsimile editions have been produced from the Osborne Collection.

Lloyd Cotsen, president and chief executive of his own company, followed Mrs. Maloney. Mr. Cotsen is an archaeologist, a patron of the arts, a benefactor of the Children's Literature Center, and a collector of illustrated children's books. In this field he calls himself an "accumulator" rather than a collector because his interests are so varied. "Unfocused" is the word he used. Nonetheless, Mr. Cotsen is a discerning collector whose artistic taste ranges from Aesop to Calder.

Mr. Cotsen became interested in children's books when his own children were small and he and his wife took turns reading to them. As the children grew up

Lloyd Cotsen (left) and Justin Schiller

they became readers themselves and read together as a family. They even made books together. Inspired by this activity, his daughter, while at Smith College, designed and produced an edition of *The World Turned Upside Down.* The Library of Congress holds a copy of it in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Mr. Cotsen told of his collecting pleasures and experiences. He has acquired books in many languages besides English—German, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, and even American Indian. The purchase of an American Indian item came about when he was able to buy, at an estate sale, four volumes written on bark-like material, and beautifully illustrated, but in an unknown language. However, from the costumes on some of the figures, Mr. Cotsen deduced that it must be a language spoken by the Aztec Indians, and subsequent investigation proved him correct. Also as the lone bidder at an auction Mr. Cotsen bought a cache of school books written in Japanese which had been used in that country during World War II and presumably brought back to the United States by someone who had served with the occupation forces.

Robert Hale was the luncheon speaker. He likes bookselling and likes to talk about it. He has a fine collection of books and original art that he collects "for fun." "Children's books make my life interesting," he said. "They make me laugh. They give an indefinable pleasure."

A former president and associate executive director of the American Booksellers Association (ABA), Mr. Hale succeeded in "bringing children's books into the limelight for booksellers." He inaugurated the children's book and author breakfast that opens the ABA convention each year and instituted the ABA/Children's Book Council Joint Committee which sponsors preconvention workshops, panels, and seminars, as well as catalogs of children's books called *Children's Books Mean Business.* He has lectured at Radcliffe and New York University. He owns the Westwind Bookshop in Duxbury, Mass., and is currently working on a book of his own.

He talked about book collectors that no one ever hears about—those hundreds, more like thousands, of men and women who collect books simply for their own enjoyment. They are not significant collectors, but they collect no less avidly than those who build up great collections and finally donate them to a library. They buy children's books, not for children, but for themselves. Among his many anecdotal accounts of book collectors of contemporary children's books, Mr. Hale related that it is often men who buy and read children's books.

Brian Alderson, one of the afternoon speakers, is a collector, lecturer, scholar, bibliographer, reviewer, critic, and translator in the field of children's books. His interest began when he went to work in the book trade as a young man and it led him to become a lecturer in children's literature at the School of Librarianship of the Polytechnic of North London. During that period he was appointed children's book editor of *The Times,* London, a post he still holds. He presently

writes, edits, and teaches on a free-lance basis, besides assisting his wife in running an antiquarian book shop where he organizes an annual seminar on children's literature.

Like Mr. Cotsen, Mr. Alderson says he is not a collector but an accumulator. "A real book collector concentrates on a single area," he said, "and mine is willy-nilly put together with no discipline, because when I see something I like, I buy it." He has a large collection of children's books that, in his words, "have been assembled somewhat haphazardly, as I was too poor to get into the major markets, and as prices keep rising I am forced to pick and choose among the lesser offerings." However, whatever the obstacles and shortcomings, he admits that book collecting is intriguing and greatly enjoyable.

Mr. Alderson finds the collector's mind fascinating. Each collector sees a different angle from which to approach the object of his search. Some collectors focus on the obvious, such as titles, authors, or subject, but others on uncommon aspects, such as a book's size, binding, imprint, or endpapers. These very specialized collections provide remarkable research opportunities.

Brian Alderson (left) with Ruth Adomeit

He spoke of the "lust for totality" among collectors. "Every collector wants to have everything in his field," he stated, adding that no matter how good one's own collection, it is bound to relate at some point or other to similar material in other people's collections. Most collections do so, he believes, although it would be a fearsome task to attempt to compare them.

Mr. Alderson described the children's book collections in the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, which are mines of information for scholars and researchers. In some libraries there is a tendency to regard children's books as a rather dark fringe activity, beneath their dignity to pay them much attention. Fortunately, in England, the Children's

Fritz Eichenberg (left), Sybille Jagusch, and John Y. Cole

Books Historical Society is conscious of this detrimental attitude and is seeking ways to change it.

Fritz Eichenberg, "whose words and presence will stay with me always," as one guest remarked, was the final speaker of the day. His prints are known the world over. His art encompasses the satirical and solemn as well as the luminous and tender. He has illustrated many of the great classics, yet it is the Russian masters, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Pushkin, that have attracted him time and time again. His work is represented in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Hermitage, the Library of Congress, and many other major institutions. A collection of his drawings, wood-engravings, and artist's proofs are in the Arts of the Book Collection at Yale University Library.

Mr. Eichenberg began his talk by stating facetiously, "I don't see myself as a collector, except perhaps of matchbooks." However, he went on to prove that he really is a collector, not only of books but of people and ideas.

He spoke with feeling about his arrival in the United States from Hitler's Germany in the mid-1930s when the Depression was at its deepest, a stranger unknown and uninvited, facing a very uncertain future. He accompanied his presentation about his professional life with a collection of slides, and began by showing pictures from the collection of illustrated children's books which he had just recently given to the Library of

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Children's Books *(Continued from p. 181)*
Congress. He spoke briefly about the artistic characteristics of each book, explaining what had attracted him to it.

Mr. Eichenberg started illustrating children's books mostly to please his own children when they were small. He did Uncle Remus, Dick Whittington, Puss-in-Boots, and a profusion of others before he produced, in the early 1950s, his perennial bestseller, *The Ape in the Cape,* an alphabet book still in print after 30 years.

His first illustrated Dostoevsky, *Crime and Punishment,* came out in 1937 and was warmly received. The wood engravings, powerful as is all his work, established him as an artist who knows and loves the Russian classics. From that he went on to illustrate other works by Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Turgenev, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* the Brontës' *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights, Tales of Poe,* Goethe's *Reynard the Fox,* and Dylan Thomas's *A Child's Christmas in Wales.* Illustrations from some of these were included in his slide show. For younger readers he illustrated *Mistress Masham's Repose* by T.H. White and *Padre Porko* by Robert Davis.

All through his talk Mr. Eichenberg's complete involvement with and love for his work became evident in his voice and gestures. When he described the artist's tools that he brought with him from Germany and has been using for 60 years, it was with reverence, as lifetime friends and companions. He cherishes them, from the graver which becomes part of his creative hand, to the stone from which he pulls the final proof. To him they are objects of beauty. They were not new when he was given them all those years ago, but they were useful and will always be so. "They were passed on to me," he said simply, "and I shall pass them on to others." The artist's devotion to his craft, his pursuit of expression and understanding of life, his feeling for children and their books made the audience think about their own varied roles in the children's book community. The organizers were pleased to be told that "special occasions like the symposium can and do nourish the spirit."

A final highlight of the day was the distribution of a four-color poster adapted from a WPA poster of the mid-1930s (see p. 179). Copies are available for $10 each at the Library's Sales and Information counters or for $12 by mail from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, DC 20450.

—Sybille A. Jagusch and
Patricia C. Strickland

William Miles Is Honored With a Luncheon

Documentary producer William Miles (at the podium) addressing attendees at the luncheon in his honor.

William Miles, producer and director of the 'I Remember Harlem" film series, was the guest speaker at a luncheon which concluded the 1986 Black History Month celebration at the Library of Congress. During February a segment of the series was shown each Wednesday in the Mary Pickford Theater, James Madison Memorial Building. The film series treats the history of black Americans through the particulars of Harlem, one of the most important black communities, from the early 1600s to the present. Most of the luncheon attendees were Library staff members who had attended the film series.

Latest Edition of *Books for Children* Is Issued

The second annual issue of *Books for Children* (successor to *Children's Books,* 1964–1983) is now available. Consisting of 113 selections published from November 1984 to November 1985, the list is arranged by age group, category, and title.

The year has been particularly rich in quality board books and picture books for the youngest, in humor for the middle group, and in stimulating nonfiction for all ages. Reflected in fiction for the oldest are challenging treatments of interpersonal relationships and

philosophical problems. Of the many new editions of classics and old favorites, six particulary fine examples have been listed.

Books for Children, no. 2, was compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan, Children's Literature Center, with the assistance of a committee of children's book specialists from the Washington D.C., area. Available, in person only, at the Sales and Information Counter, Jefferson Building, Library of Congress, or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $1 prepaid. When ordering, cite stock number 003-001-00114-8.

Jukebox Operators Receive Rebates, Other Benefits in Return for Compulsory License

The performing rights societies—ASCAP, BMI, and SESAC—will disburse over $890,000 in rebates to jukebox operators who obtained the compulsory license in 1985.

This is one result of a new jukebox agreement between the performing rights societies and the Association of Amusement Operators of America (AMOA). The agreement, which was signed in May 1985, affects the operators of jukeboxes. Under the Copyright Act, operators are required to purchase a license for each jukebox they operate. License fees are collected initially by the Licensing Division of the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, and are distributed to the performing rights societies, which in turn distribute to copyright owners. The current license fee is $50 per jukebox. The rate is scheduled for readjustment based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 1987, and is to be renegotiated in 1990 for the next 10 years.

A major part of the agreement is the transferability of certificates. Prior to the agreement, if a jukebox were to go out of service or to be sold, the operator would have to buy a new license for a replacement machine. Under the agreement, the operator may transfer the license to another machine. Additionally, the agreement calls for a new design of the jukebox certificate. The old certificate took the title space of two songs on the jukebox; the new one uses only one title strip.

Another major part of the agreement offers rebates to operators who obtain the compulsory license. The rebate is not paid by the Copyright Office, but by the performing rights societies. The agreement provides for rebates of $10 for each jukebox licensed by June 15, 1985; for 1986, $10 per licensed machine; and for 1987, the year in which the rate will be readjusted by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal based on the CPI, the amount exceeding $60 will be rebated, provided 110,000 machines are licensed. Thus, if the license fee is $1 less than $60 or if fewer than 110,000 jukeboxes are licensed, there will be no rebate. The rebate is the same for 1988, with the exception that 115,000 machines must be licensed. In 1985, 93,855 machines were licensed, but industry estimates of the number of machines in operation range from 200,000 to 500,000. Compulsory licenses have fallen each year since 1978, the first year in which the licenses were required.

Also as part of the agreement, AMOA is working to get more operators licensed.

A survey by the Licensing Division of its files revealed that 25 percent of the operators registered with the Copyright Office are AMOA members, and that 45 percent of the machines registered with the Copyright Office are licensed by AMOA members. Seventy percent of AMOA membership registered jukeboxes with the office. This does not mean that the other 30 percent did not register their jukeboxes. They may not be jukebox operators, because AMOA members also operate, among other things, vending machines, electronic games, and pinball games.

Manufacturers of jukeboxes are also cooperating in the compulsory licensing effort. The administrative committee is designing a decal to be placed on each new machine manufactured, which says it is unlawful to operate a jukebox without the compulsory license and that the owner is subject to copyright liability. In addition, manufacturers are including with each new machine a copy of Copyright Office Circular R70, "Performance of Music on Coin-Operated Phonorecord Players," and an application for the compulsory license.

Melville B. Nimmer Dies, Was Expert on Copyright Law

Melville B. Nimmer, University of California at Los Angeles law professor, free-speech advocate, and copyright expert, died on November 23, 1985, at the Cedar-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. He was 62.

In 1971 he won a benchmark case in the U.S. Supreme Court that is now included in many textbooks on constitutional law. The case, *Cohen* v. *California,* involved a young man who was arrested for wearing a jacket bearing a slogan that used an obscenity in protest of the draft. The case established that the defendant had made a protected political statement. Professor Nimmer argued that symbolic speech deserved full and equal protection under the First Amendment.

Mr. Nimmer's four-volume work, *Nimmer on*

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Meetings and Events Around the Library

Wednesday, May 28

☐ *"The Oxford English Dictionary* and the State of the Language," Robert Burchfield, Oxford University Press. Mumford Room, 8 p.m. No tickets required.

Thursday, May 29

☐ Discussion of the Histories of Herodotus. Great Books Study Group. LC Professional Association. LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Tuesday, June 3

☐ "Mission and Operations of the Serial and Government Publications Division," Donald Wisdom, chief, Serial and Government Publications Division. Special Interest Group on Library Science. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, June 5

☐ African Griot Tradition, performance by Djimo Kouyate from Senegal. American Folklife Outdoor Concert Series. Neptune Plaza, 12 noon.

Friday, June 6

☐ Concord String Quartet, Kindler Foundation Concert. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Library Publishes New Volume of *Antarctic Bibliography*

The latest volume of the *Antarctic Bibliography* has just been published by the Library of Congress. The volume, the fourteenth in a series indexing current Antarctic literature published since 1962, contains informative abstracts and four indexes. It was edited by Geza T. Thuronyi, head of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project in the Library's Science and Technology Division.

The abstracted works are arranged in 13 subject categories: general; biological sciences; cartography; expeditions; geological sciences; ice and snow; logistics, equipment, and supplies; medical sciences; meteorology; oceanography; atmospheric physics; terrestrial physics; and political geography.

The indexes provided include: (1) an author index that includes coauthors; (2) a subject index that may extend to two levels of subheadings; (3) a geographic index that contains names of places, stations, and geographic features; and (4) a grantee index to institutions that received financial support from the National Science Foundation for works abstracted in the volume.

The 604-page publication, *Antarctic Bibliography,* Volume 14, is available for $26 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. When ordering, cite stock number 030-018-00025-7. The book can also be purchased in person at the Sales and Information Counters at the Library of Congress.

Nimmer *(Continued from p. 183)*

Copyright, was first published in 1963 and has been quoted countless times in legal briefs and judicial opinions on the subject of copyright. *Nimmer on Freedom of Speech,* a companion work, was published in 1984.

After the passage of the 1976 copyright law, and the flood of litigation on computer software, home video tapes, and other new technologies, Professor Nimmer's writings were usually cited. His advice was also often sought on the subjects of plagiarism and censorship as they related to writers and the entertainment field. He lectured extensively in the United States and abroad.

Listed by the *National Law Journal* as one of the 100 most powerful attorneys in the nation, Professor Nimmer, a native of Los Angeles, graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1947 and from Harvard Law School in 1950. Because no course on copyright was then available, he started his study in this area of the law by reading copyright cases.

After working in the legal department of Paramount Pictures, he became a partner in the firm of Nimmer and Selvin in 1957, as well as serving as general counsel to the Writers Guild of America.

Professor Nimmer is survived by his wife, a daughter, two sons, and five grandchildren.

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